DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Issuance Date: March 18, 2009
Effective Date: May 1, 2009
Expiration Date: April 30, 2014

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. WA0041041

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-7775

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

Willapa Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant
The City of Raymond
230 Second Street
Raymond, Washington 98577

The City of South Bend
1st and Willapa
South Bend, Washington 98586

Raymond and Willapa Regional Plant Location: 151 Highway 105
Raymond, WA 98577

South Bend Plant Location: Willapa Estuary Tidal Marsh, access from Highway 105, across the River from downtown South Bend

Raymond & Willapa Regional Plant Water Body I.D. No.: 1237037466818

South Bend Water Body I.D. No.: 1237037466818

Raymond Plant Type: Aerated Lagoons
Willapa Regional Plant – Activated Sludge
South Bend Plant Type: Aerated/Facultative Lagoon system

Raymond & Willapa Regional Plant Receiving Water: Willapa River, River Mile 7.0

South Bend Receiving Water: Willapa River, River Mile 3.5

Raymond & Willapa Regional Plant Discharge Location:
Latitude: 46° 41' 23" N
Longitude: 123° 44' 42" W

South Bend Discharge Location:
Latitude: 46° 40' 02" N
Longitude: 123° 48' 11" W

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions that follow.

Garin Schrieve, P.E.
Water Quality Manager
Southwest Regional Office
Washington State Department of Ecology

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GENERAL CONDITIONS

SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	June 15, 2009
S3.E	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	
S3.E.1.	Shellfish Protection	As necessary	
S4.B.	Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	As necessary	
S4.D.	Notification of New or Altered Sources	As necessary	
S4.E.	Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation	Annually	July 1, 2009
S4.F.	Wasteload Assessment	Annually	July 1, 2009
S5.G.	Operations and Maintenance Manual	Initial submittal for new plant	Approximately July 1, 2011
S5.G.	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	After initial submittal, September 1, 2012
S6.D.	Industrial User Survey	1/permit cycle	November 1, 2013
S8.	Application for permit renewal	1/permit cycle	November 1, 2013
S9.A.	Acute Toxicity Characterization Data	2/permit cycle, Regional Plant only	June 1, 2013
S9.C.	Acute Toxicity Compliance Monitoring Reports	As necessary, depending on results of Acute WET characterization	
S9.D	Acute Toxicity: “Causes and Preventative Measures for Transient Events”	As necessary	
S9.E	Acute Toxicity TI/TRE Plan	As necessary	
S9.F	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	2/permit cycle (Regional Plant Only)	June 1, 2013
S10.A	Chronic Toxicity Characterization Data	2/permit cycle, (Regional Plant Only)	June 1, 2013
S10.C	Chronic Toxicity Compliance Monitoring Reports	As necessary	

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S10.D	Compliance Testing for Chronic Toxicity	As necessary, based on chronic WET characterization	
S10.E	Chronic Toxicity TI/TRE Plan	As necessary	
S10.F	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results with Permit Renewal Application	2/permit cycle (Regional Plant Only)	June 1, 2013
S11.	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	July 1, 2013
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	as necessary	
G4.	Reporting Planned Changes	As necessary	
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G21	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	
G22	Reporting Other Information	As necessary	
G23	Contract Submittal	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

In this permit the word must denotes an action that is mandatory and is equivalent to the word shall used in previous permits.

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee may discharge municipal wastewater at the permitted location subject to compliance with the following limitations:

RAYMOND WWTP INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 1		
Parameter	**Average Monthly[a]**	**Average Weekly[b]**
5-Day Carbonaceous Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	25.0 mg/L, 150 lbs/day 85% removal of influent BOD	40.0 mg/L, 240 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	30.0 mg/L, 180 lbs/day 85% removal of influent TSS	45.0 mg/L, 270 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria[c]	200/100 mL	400/100 mL
pH[d]	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6.0 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 9.0.	
Parameter	**Average Monthly**	**Maximum Daily[e]**
Total Residual Chlorine[f] (if WQ-based)	0.10 mg/L, 0.60 lbs/day	0.25 mg/L, 1.50 lbs/day
Parameter	**Average Weekly[g1]**	**Total Average Weekly[g2]**
Equivalent Oxygen Demand (EOD)	99 µg/L	199 µg/L

[a] Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations.

[b] Average weekly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of ``daily discharges'' over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all ``daily discharges'' measured during a calendar week divided by the number of ``daily discharges'' measured during that week. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations.

[c] To calculate the average monthly and average weekly values for fecal coliforms you must use the geometric mean. Ecology gives directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

RAYMOND WWTP INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 1

[d] Indicates the range of permitted values. The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day (or 24-hour period). For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day or period. This does not apply to pH.

[f] This effluent limit applies whenever chlorine is used in the facility. If no chlorine is used during the monitoring period, enter "no discharge of chlorine" on the DMR for the period.

[g] The average weekly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week. Average weekly values are calculated as the sum of all measured daily discharges (in pounds per day) during a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) divided by the number of sample days, using the following equations. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations:

1. $EOD = 0.207*(CBOD_5)_R + 0.420*(NH_3\text{-}N)_R$

   This effluent limit applies when the Total EOD (EOD_T) exceeds 199 µg/L, or when EOD_T is indeterminate, for example, through a failure to sample or report by any discharger listed in footnote g2 below.

2. $EOD_T = 0.207*(CBOD_5)_R + 0.420*(NH_3\text{-}N)_R + 0.067*(CBOD_5)_{SB} + 0.132*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{SB} + 0.031*(CBOD_5)_{EP(DD)} + 0.178*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{EP(DD)} + 0.027*(CBOD_5)_{SBP} + 0.155*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{SBP} + 0.019*(CBOD_5)_{CS} + 0.109*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{CS}$

For equations 1 and 2, $CBOD_5$ is the average weekly $CBOD_5$ discharge, and NH_3- N is the average weekly NH_3- N discharge for the city of Raymond (R), the city of South Bend (SB), East Point Seafoods Dungeness Development (EP/DD), Coast Seafoods (CS), and South Bend Packers (SBP).

Limits for EOD and EOD_T apply during the months of July through September, and when more than three days of a calendar week fall in July or September, respectively:

Year	Application Period	Weeks
2009	June 28 – October 3	13
2010	July 4 – October 2	13
2011	July 3 – October 1	13
2012	July 1 - September 29	13
2013	June 30 – September 28	13

SOUTH BEND WWTP INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 1

Parameter	Average Monthly[a]	Average Weekly[b]
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L, 91 lbs/day 65% removal of influent BOD	45 mg/L, 137 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	75 mg/L, 228 lbs/day 65% removal of influent TSS	112.5 mg/L, 341 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria[c]	200/100 mL	400/100 mL
pH[d]	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6.0 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 9.0.	

SOUTH BEND WWTP INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 1		
Parameter		**Maximum Daily[e]**
Total Residual Chlorine[f]		200 µg/L
Parameter	**Average Weekly[g1]**	**Total Average Weekly[g2]**
Equivalent Oxygen Demand (EOD)	25 µg/L	199 µg/L

[a] Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations.

[b] Average weekly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of ``daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all ``daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of ``daily discharges" measured during that week. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations.

[c] To calculate the average monthly and average weekly values for fecal coliforms you must use the geometric mean. Ecology gives directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

[d] Indicates the range of permitted values. The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day (or 24-hour period). For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day or period. This does not apply to pH.

[f] This effluent limit applies whenever chlorine is used in the facility. If no chlorine is used during the monitoring period, enter "no discharge of chlorine" on the DMR for the period.

[g] The average weekly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week. Average weekly values are calculated as the sum of all measured daily discharges (in pounds per day) during a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) divided by the number of sample days, using the following equations. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations:

1. $EOD = 0.067*(CBOD_5)_{SB} + 0.132*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{SB}$.

   This effluent limit applies when the Total EOD (EOD_T) exceeds 199 µg/L, or when EOD_T is indeterminate, for example, through a failure to sample or report by any discharger listed in footnote f2 below.

2. $EOD_T = 0.207*(CBOD_5)_R + 0.420*(NH_3\text{-}N)_R + 0.067*(CBOD_5)_{SB} + 0.132*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{SB} + 0.031*(CBOD_5)_{EP} + 0.178*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{EP(DD)} + 0.027*(CBOD_5)_{SBP} + 0.155*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{SBP} + 0.019*(CBOD_5)_{CS} + 0.109*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{CS}$.

For equations 1 and 2., $CBOD_5$ is the average weekly $CBOD_5$ discharge, and NH_3- N is the average weekly NH_3- N discharge for the city of Raymond (R), the city of South Bend (SB), East Point Seafoods Dungeness Development (EP/DD), Coast Seafoods (CS), and South Bend Packers (SBP).

Limits for EOD and EOD_T apply during the months of July through September, and when more than 3 days of a calendar week fall in July or September, respectively:

SOUTH BEND WWTP INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 1		
Year	**Application Period**	**Weeks**
2009	June 28 – October 3	13
2010	July 4 – October 2	13
2011	July 3 – October 1	13
2012	July 1 - September 29	13
2013	June 30 – September 28	13

WILLAPA REGIONAL WWTP FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 1		
Parameter	**Average Monthly[a]**	**Average Weekly[b]**
5-Day Chemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$)	25 mg/L, 277 lbs/day 85% removal of influent $CBOD_5$	38 mg/L, 416 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/L, 434 lbs/day 85% removal of influent TSS	45 mg/L, 651 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria[c]	200/100 mL	400/100 mL
pH[d]	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6.0 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 9.0.	
Parameter	**Average Monthly**	**Maximum Daily[e]**
Total Ammonia (as NH_3-N)[f]	23 mg/L	46 mg/L
Parameter	**Average Weekly[g1]**	**Total Average Weekly[g2]**
Equivalent Oxygen Demand (EOD)	124 µg/L	199 µg/L

[a] Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations.

[b] Average weekly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of ``daily discharges'' over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all ``daily discharges'' measured during a calendar week divided by the number of ``daily discharges'' measured during that week. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations.

[c] To calculate the average monthly and average weekly values for fecal coliforms you must use the geometric mean. Ecology gives directions to calculate this value in publication No. 04-10-020, Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf.

[d] Indicates the range of permitted values. The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.

[e] Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day (or 24-hour period). For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day or period. This does not apply to pH.

WILLAPA REGIONAL WWTP FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 1

[f] Total Ammonia limits based on the mixing zone analysis may be removed if it can be shown during the course of this permit that the new Willapa Regional Plant shows no reasonable potential to violate ammonia limits. Also, the effluent must show no toxicity according to the WET characterization tests required in S9 Acute Toxicity and S10 Chronic Toxicity.

[g] The average weekly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week. Average weekly values are calculated as the sum of all measured daily discharges (in pounds per day) during a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) divided by the number of sample days, using the following equations. See footnote c for fecal coliform calculations:

1. $EOD = 0.207*(CBOD_5)_{WR} + 0.420*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{WR}$.

   This effluent limit applies when the Total EOD (EOD_T) exceeds 199 µg/L, or when EOD_T is indeterminate, for example, through a failure to sample or report by any discharger listed in footnote h2 below.

2. $EOD_T = 0.207*(CBOD_5)_{WR} + 0.420*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{WR} + 0.031*(CBOD_5)_{EP(DD)} + 0.178*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{EP(DD)} + 0.027*(CBOD_5)_{SBP} + 0.155*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{SBP} + 0.019*(CBOD_5)_{CS} + 0.109*(NH_3\text{-}N)_{CS}$.

For equations 1 and 2, $CBOD_5$ is the average weekly $CBOD_5$ discharge, and NH_3- N is the average weekly NH_3- N discharge for the city of Raymond (R), the city of South Bend (SB), East Point Seafoods Dungeness Development (EP/DD), Coast Seafoods (CS), and South Bend Packers (SBP).

Limits for EOD and EOD_T apply during the months of July through September, and when more than 3 days of a calendar week fall in July or September, respectively:

Year	Application Period	Weeks
2013	June 30 – September 28	13
2014	June 29 – October 4	13
2015	June 28 – October 3	13
2016	July 3 – October 1	13
2017	July 2 – September 30	13

B. Mixing Zone Descriptions and Dilution Factors

1. Willapa Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The following two paragraphs define the maximum boundaries or flow-volume restriction of the mixing zones:

Chronic Mixing Zone

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-201A-400(7)(b)(i) specifies mixing zones must not extend in any horizontal direction from the discharge ports for a distance greater than 200 feet plus the depth of water over the discharge ports as measured during mean lower low water (MLLW). Given a MLLW water depth of 20 feet (6 meters) for the Permittee's outfall, therefore, the horizontal distance is 220 feet (67 meters). The mixing zone is a truncated oval. The non-truncated oval is defined by a horizontal distance of 220 feet (68.6 meters) measured from the center of each discharge port. The truncation is because the mixing zone is in an estuarine river channel with a mixing zone

width restriction of 25 percent of the 400 feet (122 meter) river width. The truncated width of the mixing zone is 100 feet (30 meters). Because of the truncation of the oval sides and the length of the diffuser is 36 feet (11 meters), the chronic mixing zone approximates a rectangle centered on the diffuser piping, with the long sides parallel to the river at 476 feet (145 meters) and the width perpendicular to the river flow of 100 feet (30 meters). The mixing zone extends from the estuary riverbed to the top of the water surface. Chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria must be met at the edge of the chronic zone. The 25 percent of river width restriction also solves the problem of the oval intersecting with the bank of the river since the diffuser is 75 feet (23 meters) from shore at MLLW and greater than half the width of the rectangle of 100 feet (30 meters).

Acute Mixing Zone

WAC 173-201A-400(8)(b) specifies that in estuarine waters a zone where acute criteria may be exceeded must not extend beyond 10 percent of the distance established for the maximum or chronic zone as measured independently from the discharge ports. The acute mixing zone is an oval with radius of 22.0 feet (6.7 meters) measured from the center of each discharge port. The mixing zone extends from the riverbed to the top of the water surface. Acute aquatic life criteria must be met at the edge of the acute zone.

	Available Dilution (dilution factor)
Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	**17**
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	**38**
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen	**17**
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	**38**

2. City of Raymond Wastewater Treatment Plant

The mixing zone for the city of Raymond Wastewater Treatment Plant is the in the same location and has the same dimensions as the Willapa Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant mixing zone. The dilution factors are:

Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	19
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	76

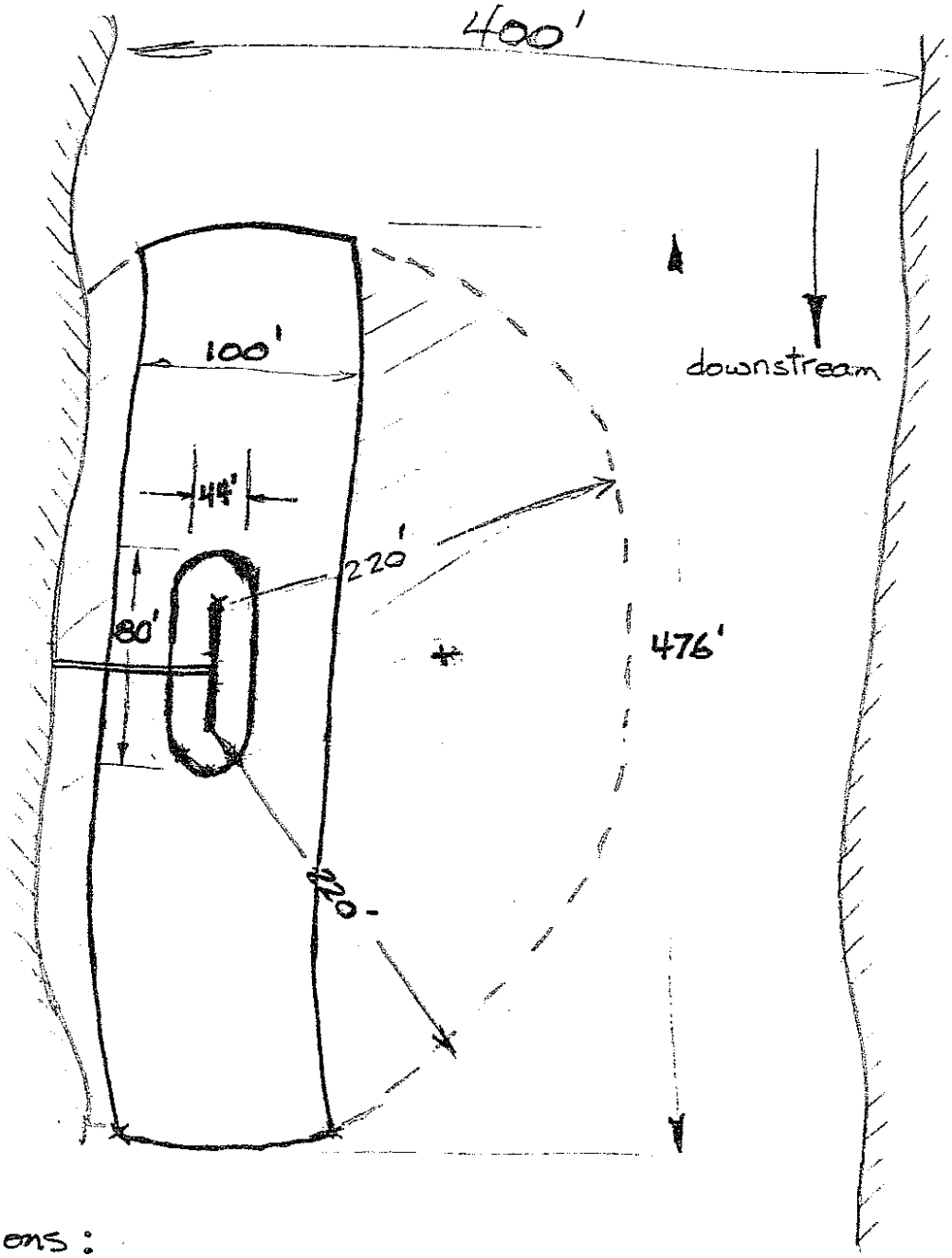
3. City of South Bend Wastewater Treatment Plant

The mixing zone extends in any horizontal direction from the discharge port(s) a distance of two hundred feet plus the depth of water over the discharge port(s) as

measured during mean lower low water; and occupies twenty-five percent of the width of the water body as measured during mean lower low water. The acute mixing zone extends ten percent of the distance established above, as measured independently from the discharge port(s). The dilution factors are:

Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	47
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	167

Figure 2 - Mixing Zone Dimensions



Dimensions:

Chronic MZ – 100' x 476'

Acute MZ – 44' x 80'

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Raymond Interim Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee shall monitor the wastewater and sludge depth according to the following schedule:

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Influent	Flow	mgd	Headworks	Continuous	Measurement
Wastewater Influent	$CBOD_5$	mg/L lbs/day	Headworks	2/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Influent	BOD_5	mg/L lbs/day	Headworks	2/month	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Influent	TSS	mg/L lbs/day	Headworks	2/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Influent	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH3-N)	mg/L lbs/day	Headworks	2/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	Flow	mgd	Final Effluent	Continuous	Measurement
Wastewater Effluent	$CBOD_5$	mg/L lbs/day % Removal	Final Effluent	2/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	TSS	mg/L lbs/day % Removal	Final Effluent	2/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	pH	S.U.	Final Effluent	Daily	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Fecal Coliform	#/100 mL	Final Effluent	2/week	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH3-N)	mg/L lbs/day	Final Effluent	1/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	Chlorine Residual	mg/L lbs/day	Final Effluent	Daily	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Equivalent Oxygen Demand	µg/L	Final Effluent	2/week[b]	Calculation

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
	(EOD)				
Wastewater Effluent	Chlorine Residual	mg/L	Chlorinated Effluent	Daily	Grab
Sludge	Average Sludge Depth	Inches	All Ponds	Annual[a]	Measurement
[a] Annual is defined as June of each year (report on June DMR)					
[b] During Summer application period.					

B. South Bend Interim Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee shall monitor the wastewater and sludge according to the following schedule:

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Influent	BOD_5	mg/L lbs/day	Headworks	1/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Influent	TSS	mg/L lbs/day	Headworks	1/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	Flow	mgd	Final Effluent	Continuous	Measurement
Wastewater Effluent	BOD_5[a]	mg/L lbs/day % Removal	Final Effluent	1/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	$CBOD_5$[a]	mg/L lbs/day	Final Effluent	1/week[d]	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	TSS	mg/L lbs/day % Removal	Final Effluent	1/week	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	pH	S.U.	Final Effluent	5/week	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Fecal Coliform[b]	#/100 mL	Final Effluent	1/week	Grab

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Effluent	Total Residual Chlorine[c]	µg/L	Final Effluent	5/week	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH3-N)	mg/L lbs/day	Final Effluent	1/week[d]	24-hour Composite
Wastewater Effluent	Equivalent Oxygen Demand (EOD)	µg/L	Final Effluent	1/week[d]	Calculation
[a] Sample must be seeded.					
[b] Sampled concurrently with an effluent sample for the Total Residual Chlorine.					
[c] The test procedure shall be EPA method 330.5 from 40 CFR part 136.					
[d] During Summer application period.					

C. Willapa Regional Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule:

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Influent[c]	Flow	mgd	Influent	Continuous	Measurement
Wastewater Influent[c]	BOD_5[g]	mg/L lbs/day	Influent	2/Month	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Influent[c]	$CBOD_5$[g]	mg/L lbs/day	Influent	2/week[i]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Influent[c]	TSS	mg/L lbs/day	Influent	2/week[i]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent[h]	Flow	MGD	Effluent	Continuous	Measurement
Wastewater Effluent[h]	BOD_5	mg/L lbs/day	Effluent	2/Month	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent[h]	$CBOD_5$	mg/L lbs/day Percent Removal[e]	Effluent	2/week[i]	24-hour Composite[d]

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Effluent[h]	TSS	mg/L lbs/day Percent Removal[e]	Effluent	2/week[i]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent[h]	pH	S.U.	Effluent	Daily	Continuous[a]
Wastewater Effluent[h]	Temperature	°C	Effluent	Daily	Continuous Recording[b]
Wastewater Effluent[h]	Fecal Coliform	#/100 mL	Effluent	2/week[i]	Grab[f]
Wastewater Effluent[h]	Total Ammonia	mg/L lbs/day	Effluent	2/week	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	Equivalent Oxygen Demand (EOD)	µg/L	Final Effluent	2/week[i] When EOD limits are in effect	Calculation
Pretreatment	As specified in section S6				

Reapplication Monitoring					
Category	**Parameter**	**Units**	**Sample Point**	**Minimum Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Wastewater Effluent	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	Grab[f]
Wastewater Effluent	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L N	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	Nitrate plus Nitrite N	mg/L N	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	Oil and Grease	mg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L P	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]

Reapplication Monitoring					
Category	**Parameter**	**Units**	**Sample Point**	**Minimum Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Wastewater Effluent	Total Hardness	mg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	EPA Priority Pollutants - metals, cyanide and phenols. 1M-15M	µg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	EPA Priority Pollutants – Volatile Organic Compounds. 1V – 31V	µg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	EPA Priority Pollutants – Acid-extractable compounds 1A – 11A	µg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	EPA Priority Pollutants – Base-neutral compounds 1B – 46B	µg/L	Effluent	2/permit cycle[k]	24-hour Composite[d]
Wastewater Effluent	Whole effluent toxicity testing	Two samples per permit cycle. Test for 2 species, one from June through September, and one from November through March.			24-hour Composite[d]

[a] Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must sample every two hours during the work day when continuous monitoring is not possible.

[b] When sampling temperature with a grab, sampling must occur when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature which will usually be in the late afternoon. If temperature is measured continuously, a daily maximum must be determined and reported from half-hour measurements in a 24-hour period.

[c] Wastewater Influent means the raw sewage flow and must be sampled at the headworks of the treatment plant excluding any side stream returns from inside the plant.

[d] Twenty-four (24)-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.

[e] Percent removal of BOD and TSS must be calculated with the following algorithm (concentrations in mg/L): (Average Monthly Influent Concentration - Average Monthly Effluent Concentration)/Average Monthly Influent Concentration.

[f] "Grab" means an individual sample collected over a 15 minute, or less, period.

Reapplication Monitoring					
Category	**Parameter**	**Units**	**Sample Point**	**Minimum Sampling Frequency**	**Sample Type**
[g] Effluent samples for BOD_5 and $CBOD_5$ analysis may be taken before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, the sample must be dechlorinated and reseeded.					
[h] "Final Effluent" means wastewater which is exiting, or has exited, the last treatment process or operation. Typically, this is after or at the exit from the chlorine contact chamber or other disinfection process.					
[i] "2/week" means two times during each calendar week and on a rotational basis throughout the days of the week, except weekends and holidays.					
[j] "Calculation" means figured concurrently with the respective sample(s), using the following formulas: EOD = 0.207 * $(CBOD_5)_{WR}$ + 0.420 * $(NH_3\text{-}N)_{WR}$.					
[k] "2/permit cycle" means sampling once during the critical low flow period from June through September and once during the wet season from November through March during the permit cycle.					

D. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters. The Permittee must conduct representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets and maintenance-related conditions that may affect effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136.

E. Flow Measurement

The Permittee must select and use appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices. The Permittee must install, calibrate, and maintain the flow devices. This work is necessary to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturers recommendation for that type of device. The Permittee must ensure calibration at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. The Permittee must maintain calibration records for at least three years.

F. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by the Department of Ecology (Ecology) is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories.* Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. Conductivity and pH must be accredited if

the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. Ecology exempts crops, soils, and hazardous waste data from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media.

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. The Permittee must submit monitoring results each month. The Permittee must summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology. The Permittee must ensure that DMR forms are postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring period, unless otherwise specified in this permit. The Permittee must submit priority pollutant analysis data no later than 45 days following the monitoring period. Unless otherwise specified, the Permittee must submit all toxicity test data within 60 days after the sample date. The Permittee must send report(s) to the Department of Ecology, Southwest Region, P.O. Box 47775, Olympia, Washington 98504-7775.

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters must include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL), reporting units, and concentration detected. Analytical results from samples sent to a contract laboratory must include information on the chain of custody, the analytical method, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

The Permittee must submit DMR forms monthly whether or not the facility was discharging. If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, the Permittee must submit the form as required with the words "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results.

B. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. During the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology, the Permittee must extend this period of retention.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement;

2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement;

3. The dates the analyses were performed;

4. The individual who performed the analyses;

5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

6. The results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Condition S2 of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

E. Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

The Permittee must take the following action upon violation of any permit condition: Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem and, if applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. The results of any repeat sampling must be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of sampling.

1. Immediate Noncompliance Notification

Any failure of the disinfection system, must be reported immediately to the Department of Ecology's Regional Office 24-hour number 360-407-6300.

Any failure of the disinfection system, any collection system overflows which may reach surface waters or any plant bypass discharging to a shellfish area must be reported immediately to the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, Shellfish Program.

The Department of Ecology's Southwest Regional Office 24-hour number is 360-407-6300. The Department of Health's Shellfish number is 360-236-3330 (business hours) or 360-786-4183 (24 hours).

Any failure of the disinfection system, any collection system overflows, or any plant bypass discharging to a waterbody used as a source of drinking water must be reported immediately to the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, Drinking Water Program.

The Department of Health’s Drinking Water Program number is 360-521-0323 (business hours) or 360-481-4901 (after business hours).

2. Twenty-four Hour Noncompliance Notification

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at 360-407-6300, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

a. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under subpart 1. Above;

b. Any unanticipated **bypass** that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part S4.B., "Bypass Procedures");

c. Any **upset** that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See G.15, "Upset");

d. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limitation for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A. of this permit; or

e. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

3. Report Within Five Days

The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subparts 1 or 2, above. The written submission must contain:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;

d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance; and

e. If the non compliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

4. Waiver of Written Reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in subpart 3 above on a case-by-case basis upon request if a timely oral report has been received.

5. Report Submittal

Reports must be submitted to the address in S3 ("REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS").

F. Other Noncompliance Reporting.

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported immediately or within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for S3.A ("Reporting") are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in paragraph E.3 above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

The spill of oil or hazardous materials **must** be reported in accordance with the instructions obtained at the following website:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm

G. Maintaining a Copy of This Permit

The Permittee must keep a copy of this permit at the facility and make it available upon request to Department of Ecology inspectors.

S4. FACILITY LOADING

A. Design Criteria (Regional Facility)

The flows or waste loads for the permitted facility must not exceed the following design criteria:

Average flow for the maximum month:	2.91 MGD
BOD_5 loading for maximum month:	2218 lbs/day
TSS loading for maximum month:	2891 lbs/day

B. Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity (Regional Facility)

The Permittee must submit a plan and a schedule for continuing to maintain capacity to Ecology when:

1. The actual flow or waste load reaches 85 percent of any one of the design criteria in S4.A for three consecutive months; or

2. The projected increase would reach design capacity within five years, whichever occurs first.

   The plan and schedule for continuing to maintain capacity must be sufficient to achieve the effluent limitations and other conditions of this permit. This plan must identify any of the following actions or any other actions necessary to meet the objective of maintaining capacity.

   a. Analysis of the present design including the introduction of any process modifications that would establish the ability of the existing facility to achieve the effluent limits and other requirements of this permit at

specific levels in excess of the existing design criteria specified in paragraph A above.

b. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system.

c. Limitation on future sewer extensions or connections or additional wasteloads.

d. Modification or expansion of facilities necessary to accommodate increased flow or wasteload.

e. Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads to allow for increasing sanitary flow or wasteload.

4. Engineering documents associated with the plan must meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-060, "Engineering Report," and be approved by Ecology prior to any construction.

5. If the Permittee intends to apply for state or federal funding for the design or construction of a facility project, the plan must also meet the requirements of a "Facility Plan" as described in 40 CFR 35.2030. The plan must specify any contracts, ordinances, methods for financing, or other arrangements necessary to achieve this objective.

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment

D. Notification of New or Altered Sources

1. The Permittee must submit written notice to Ecology whenever any new discharge or a substantial change in volume or character of an existing discharge into the Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is proposed which:

a. Would interfere with the operation of, or exceed the design capacity of, any portion of the POTW;

b. Is not part of an approved general sewer plan or approved plans and specifications; or

c. Would be subject to pretreatment standards under 40 CFR Part 403 and Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act.

2. This notice must include an evaluation of the POTW's ability to adequately transport and treat the added flow and/or waste load, the quality and volume of effluent to be discharged to the POTW, and the anticipated impact on the Permittee's effluent [40 CFR 122.42(b)].

E. Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation

1. The Permittee must conduct an infiltration and inflow evaluation. Refer to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publication, *I/I Analysis and Project Certification*, available as Publication No. 97-03 at: Publications Office, Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, Washington 98504-7600 or at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/guidance.html. The Permittee may use plant monitoring records to assess measurable infiltration and inflow.

2. The Permittee must prepare a report which summarizes any measurable infiltration and inflow. If infiltration and inflow have increased by more than 15 percent from that found in the previous report based on equivalent rainfall, the report must contain a plan and a schedule for:

   a. Locating the sources of infiltration and inflow; and

   b. Correcting the problem.

3. For any infiltration or inflow identified in segments of the collection system which are under or within 100 yards of surface water; the Permittee must evaluate these segments for the existence of exfiltration.

The Permittee must submit the results of any leak testing **once per permit cycle**.

The Permittee must submit a report summarizing the results of the evaluation. Any recommendations for corrective actions must be submitted by **July 1, 2009**, and **annually** thereafter.

F. Wasteload Assessment

1. The Permittee must conduct an annual assessment of their flow and waste load and submit a report to Ecology by **July 1, 2009**, and **annually** thereafter.

2. The report must contain the following: an indication of compliance or noncompliance with the permit effluent limitations; a comparison between the existing and design monthly average dry weather and wet weather flows, peak flows, BOD, and total suspended solids loadings; and (except for the first report) the percentage change in these parameters since the previous report.

3. The report must also state the present and design population or population equivalent, projected population growth rate, and the estimated date upon which the design capacity is projected to be reached, according to the most restrictive of the parameters above.

4. Ecology may modify the interval for review and reporting if it determines that a different frequency is sufficient.

S5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed to achieve compliance with

the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes keeping a daily operation logbook (paper or electronic), adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision of the permit requires the Permittee to operate back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

A. Certified Operator

Regional Facility: This permitted facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington by the state of Washington for at least a Class III plant. This operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class II plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

Existing Raymond/South Bend Plants: A Class I operator is required for plant operations.

B. Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Program

1. The Permittee must institute an adequate operation and maintenance program or programs for the entire sewage system.

2. The Permittee must keep maintenance records on all major electrical and mechanical components of the treatment plant, as well as the sewage system and pumping stations. Such records must clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and must show the frequency and type of maintenance performed.

3. The Permittee must make maintenance records available for inspection at all times.

C. Short-term Reduction

If a Permittee contemplates a reduction in the level of treatment that would cause a violation of permit discharge limitations on a short-term basis for any reason, and such reduction cannot be avoided, the Permittee must:

1. Give written notification to Ecology, if possible, 30 days prior to such activities.

2. The notice must detail the reasons for, length of time of, and the potential effects of the reduced level of treatment.

3. This notification does not relieve the Permittee of its obligations under this permit.

D. Electrical Power Failure

The Permittee must ensure that adequate safeguards prevent the discharge of untreated wastes or wastes not treated in accordance with the requirements of this permit during electrical power failure at the treatment plant and/or sewage lift stations. Adequate safeguards include but are not limited to: alternate power sources, standby generator(s), or retention of inadequately treated wastes.

For Reliability Class II - The Permittee must maintain Reliability Class II (EPA 430/9-74-001) at the wastewater treatment plant; Reliability Class II requires a backup power source sufficient to operate all vital components and critical lighting and ventilation during peak wastewater flow conditions. Vital components used to support the secondary processes (i.e., mechanical aerators or aeration basin air compressors) need not be operable to full levels of treatment, but must be sufficient to maintain the biota.

E. Prevent Connection of Inflow

The Permittee must strictly enforce its sewer ordinances and not knowingly allow the connection of inflow (roof drains, foundation drains, etc.) to the sanitary sewer system.

F. Bypass Procedures

Bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits bypass. Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) is applicable.

1. Bypass is for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

   This permit authorizes a bypass if it allows for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass is unavoidable, unanticipated and results in noncompliance with the conditions of this permit.

   This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

   a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

   b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:

      - the use of auxiliary treatment facilities,
      - retention of untreated wastes,
      - stopping production,
      - maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass, or

- transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

c. The Permittee has properly notified Ecology of the bypass as required in condition S3.E of this permit.

3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit.

a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:

i. a description of the bypass and its cause;

ii. an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing;

iii. a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment;

iv. the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative;

v. a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass;

vi. the projected date of bypass initiation;

vii. a statement of compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA);

viii. a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and

ix. details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during preparation of the engineering report, facilities plan, plans and specifications, or construction plans of operation, and must include these to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

c. Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type of bypass:

i. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.

ii. If feasible alternatives to bypass exist, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

iii. If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. The public will be given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Ecology will approve of a request to bypass by issuing an administrative order under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.48.120.

G. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

The Permittee must keep the approved O&M Manual available at the treatment plant and all operators must follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

The Permittee must prepare an O&M Manual according to WAC 173-240-080 and submit it to Ecology for approval by completion of construction of the new wastewater treatment plant (**approximately July 1, 2011**). In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-080 (1) through (5) the O&M Manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of wastewater system upset or failure.

2. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater

3. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine.)

4. The treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

5. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.

6. O&M for collection system pump stations.

7. The Permittee must review the O&M Manual at least annually and confirm this review by letter to Ecology by **September 1, 2012**, and **annually** thereafter. Whenever the Permittee makes substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual the Permittee must submit the changes to Ecology for review and approval.

S6. PRETREATMENT

A. General Requirements

The Permittee must work with Ecology to ensure that all commercial and industrial users of the POTW comply with the pretreatment regulations in 40 CFR Part 403 and any additional regulations that may be promulgated under Section 307(b) (pretreatment) and 308 (reporting) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

B. Wastewater Discharge Permit Required

The Permittee must not allow any significant industrial users (SIUs) to discharge wastewater to the Permittee's sewer system until such user has received a wastewater discharge permit from Ecology in accordance with Chapter 90.48 RCW and Chapter 173-216 WAC.

C. Identification and Reporting of Existing, New, and Proposed Industrial Users

1. The Permittee must take continuous, routine measures to identify all existing, new, and proposed SIUs and potential significant industrial users (PSIUs) discharging or proposing to discharge to the Permittee's sewer system (see Appendix B of the Fact Sheet for definitions).

2. Within 30 days of becoming aware of an unpermitted existing, new, or proposed industrial user who may be an SIU, the Permittee must notify such user by registered mail that, if classified as an SIU, they must apply to Ecology and obtain a State Waste Discharge Permit. The Permittee must send a copy of this notification letter to Ecology within this same 30-day period.

3. The Permittee must also notify all Potential SIUs (PSIUs), as they are identified, that if their classification should change to an SIU, they must apply to Ecology for a State Waste Discharge Permit within 30 days of such change.

D. Industrial User Survey

The Permittee must complete an Industrial User Survey listing all SIUs and PSIUs discharging to the POTW. The Permittee must submit the survey to Ecology by **November 1, 2013**. At a minimum, the Permittee must develop the list of SIUs and PSIUs by means of a telephone book search, a water utility billing records search, and a physical reconnaissance of the service area. Information on PSIUs must include at a minimum: the business name, telephone number, address, description of the industrial process(es), and the known wastewater volumes and characteristics.

F. Duty to Enforce Discharge Prohibitions

1. Under 40 CFR 403.5(a), the Permittee must not authorize or knowingly allow the discharge of any pollutants into its POTW which cause pass through or interference, or which otherwise violate general or specific discharge prohibitions contained in 40 CFR Part 403.5 or WAC-173-216-060.

2. The Permittee must not authorize or knowingly allow the introduction of any of the following into their treatment works:

   a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW (including, but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21).

   b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, or greater than 11.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges.

   c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts that could cause obstruction to the flow in sewers or otherwise interfere with the operation of the POTW.

   d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants, (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW.

   e. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.

   f. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity which may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

   g. Heat in amounts that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference but in no case heat in such quantities such that the temperature at the POTW headworks exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless Ecology, upon request of the Permittee, approves, in writing, alternate temperature limits.

   h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Permittee.

   i. Wastewaters prohibited to be discharged to the POTW by the Dangerous Waste Regulations (Chapter 173-303 WAC), unless authorized under the Domestic Sewage Exclusion (WAC 173-303-071).

3. This Permit prohibits all of the following from discharge to the POTW unless approved in writing by Ecology under extraordinary circumstances (such as a lack of direct discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or the need to augment sewage flows due to septic conditions):

a. Noncontact cooling water in significant volumes.

b. Stormwater and other direct inflow sources.

c. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment, or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the system.

4. The Permittee must notify Ecology if any industrial user violates the prohibitions listed in this section.

S7. RESIDUAL SOLIDS

Residual solids include screenings, grit, scum, primary sludge, waste activated sludge, and other solid waste. The Permittee must store and handle all residual solids in a manner that prevents their entry into state ground or surface waters. The Permittee must not discharge leachate from residual solids to state surface or ground waters

S8. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by **November 1, 2013**.

S9. ACUTE TOXICITY

A. Effluent Characterization – Willapa Regional Only

The Permittee must conduct acute toxicity testing on the final effluent: two species, one sample from May through September, and one sample from November through March.

Testing must begin by the last summer and winter prior to the permit application deadline **June 1, 2013**. The Permittee must submit a written report to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date.

The Permittee must use a dilution series consisting of a minimum of five concentrations and a control.

The Permittee must conduct the following two acute toxicity tests on each sample:

1. Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96-hour static-renewal test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).

2. Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48-hour static test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).

After one year of effluent characterization, IF:

- The median survival of any species in 100 percent effluent is below 80 percent, OR

- Any one test of any species exhibits less than 65 percent survival in 100 percent effluent,

Then the Permittee has an effluent limit for acute toxicity.

If the Permittee has an effluent limit for acute toxicity, the Permittee must immediately follow the instructions in subsections B, C, D, E and G.

If the Permittee has no effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee must follow the instructions in subsections F and G.

B. Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

The effluent limit for acute toxicity is:

No acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).

The ACEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the acute mixing zone, defined in Section S1 of this permit. The ACEC equals 5.9 percent effluent.

C. Compliance With the Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

Compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity means the results of the testing specified in subsection D. show no statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the ACEC.

If the test results show a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the ACEC, the test does not comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity. The Permittee must then immediately conduct the additional testing described in subsection E. The Permittee will comply with the requirements of this section by meeting the requirements of subsection E.

The Permittee must determine the statistical significance by conducting a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in survival between the control and the ACEC is less than 10 percent, the Permittee must conduct the hypothesis test at the 0.01 level of significance.

D. Compliance Testing for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee must:

- Perform the acute toxicity tests with 100 percent effluent, the ACEC, and a control, or with a full dilution series.
- Submit a written report of all test results to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date.

The Permittee must perform compliance tests May, August, November, and February, using each of the species and protocols listed below on a rotating basis:

1. Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96-hour static-renewal test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).

2. Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48-hour static test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).

E. Response to Noncompliance with the Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted under subsection D determines a statistically significant difference in response between the ACEC and the control, using the statistical test described in subsection C, the Permittee must begin additional testing within one week from the time of receiving the test results.

The Permittee must conduct one additional test each week for four consecutive weeks, using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. To determine appropriate point estimates, the Permittee must test at least five effluent concentrations and a control. One of these effluent concentrations must equal the ACEC. The results of the test at the ACEC will determine compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity as described in subsection C. The Permittee must return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection D after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

Anomalous test results: If a toxicity test conducted under subsection D indicates noncompliance with the acute toxicity limit and the Permittee believes that the test result is anomalous, the Permittee may notify Ecology that the compliance test result may be anomalous. The Permittee may take one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from Ecology before completing the additional testing. The Permittee must submit the notification with the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous.

If Ecology determines that the test result was not anomalous, the Permittee must complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection; or

If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee must complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection; or

If Ecology determines that the test result was anomalous, the one additional test result will replace the anomalous test result.

If all of the additional testing complies with the permit limit, the Permittee must submit a report to Ecology on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event, which triggered the additional compliance monitoring. This report must include a search of all pertinent and recent facility records, including:

- Operating records
- Monitoring results
- Inspection records
- Spill reports
- Weather records
- Production records

- Raw material purchases
- Pretreatment records, etc.

If the additional testing shows violation of the acute toxicity limit, the Permittee must submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to Ecology within 60 days after the sample date (WAC 173-205-100(2)).

F. Testing When There Is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee must:

- Conduct acute toxicity testing on final effluent during May, August, November, and February in the last summer and in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.
- Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.
- Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100 percent effluent, and a control.
- Use each of the following species and protocols for each acute toxicity test:

    1. Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96-hour static-renewal test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).

    2. Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48-hour static test, method: EPA-821-R-02-012).

G. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data in electronic format for entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee must send the data to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.

2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.

3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.

4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in subsection C. and Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.

5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in subsection A. or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.

6. The Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.

7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC. The ACEC equals 5.9 percent effluent.

8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

9. Reports of individual characterization or compliance test results must be submitted to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date.

10. The Acute Toxicity Summary Report must be submitted to Ecology by **June 1, 2013**.

S10. CHRONIC TOXICITY

A. Effluent Characterization (Regional Facility Only)

The Permittee must conduct chronic toxicity testing on the final effluent: two species, one sample from May through September, and one sample from November through March.

Testing must begin by the last summer and winter prior to the permit application deadline (**June 1, 2013**). The Permittee must submit a written report to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date.

The Permittee must conduct chronic toxicity testing during effluent characterization on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control. This series of dilutions must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 5.9% effluent.

The Permittee must conduct the following two chronic toxicity tests on each sample:

Saltwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Topsmelt survival and growth	*Atherinops affinis*	EPA/600/R-95/136
Mysid shrimp survival and growth	*Mysidopsis bahia/ Americamysis bahia*	EPA-821-R-02-014

After one year of effluent characterization, if:

> Any test shows a significant difference between the control and the ACEC at the 0.05 level of significance using hypothesis testing (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001),

Then the Permittee has an effluent limit for chronic toxicity.

If the Permittee has an effluent limit for chronic toxicity, the Permittee must immediately follow the instructions in subsections B, C, D, E and G.

If the Permittee has no effluent limit for chronic toxicity, then the Permittee must follow the instructions in subsections F and G.

B. Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The effluent limit for chronic toxicity is:

> **No toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC).**

The CCEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the mixing zone, defined in Section S1 of this permit. The CCEC equals 2.6 percent effluent.

C. Compliance With the Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

Compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity means the results of the testing specified in subsection D. show no statistically significant difference in response between the control and the CCEC.

If the test results show a statistically significant difference in response between the control and the CCEC, the test does not comply with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity. The Permittee must then immediately conduct the additional testing described in subsection E. The Permittee will comply with the requirements of this section by meeting the requirements of subsection E.

The Permittee must determine the statistical significance by conducting a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in response between the control and the CCEC is less than 20 percent, the Permittee must conduct the hypothesis test at the 0.01 level of significance.

Ecology will re-evaluate the need for the chronic toxicity limit in future permits. Therefore, the Permittee must also conduct this same hypothesis test (Appendix H,

EPA/600/4-89/001) to determine whether a statistically significant difference in response exists between the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC) and the control.

D. Compliance Testing for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee must:

- Perform the acute toxicity tests using the CCEC, the ACEC, and a control, or with a full dilution series.
- Submit a written report of all test results to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date. This written report must include the results of hypothesis testing conducted as described in subsection C. using both the ACEC and CCEC versus the control.
- Perform compliance tests in May, August, November, and February using the following species on a rotating basis and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Saltwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Topsmelt survival and growth	*Atherinops affinis*	EPA/600/R-95/136
Mysid shrimp survival and growth	*Mysidopsis bahia/ Americamysis bahia*	EPA-821-R-02-014

E. Response to Noncompliance With the Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted under subsection D determines a statistically significant difference in response between the CCEC and the control using the statistical test described in subsection C, the Permittee must begin additional testing within one week from the time of receiving the test results.

The Permittee must conduct additional testing each month for three consecutive months using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. To determine appropriate point estimates, the Permittee must use a series of at least five effluent concentrations and a control. One of these effluent concentrations must equal the CCEC. The results of the test at the CCEC will determine compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity as described in subsection B. The Permittee must return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection C after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

Anomalous test results: If a toxicity test conducted under subsection D indicates noncompliance with the acute toxicity limit and the Permittee believes that the test result is anomalous, the Permittee may notify Ecology that the compliance test result may be anomalous. The Permittee may take one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from Ecology before completing the additional testing. The Permittee must submit the notification with the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous.

If Ecology determines that the test result was <u>not</u> anomalous, the Permittee must complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection; or

If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee must complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection; or

If Ecology determines that the test result was anomalous, the one additional test result will replace the anomalous test result.

If all of the additional testing complies with the permit limit, the Permittee must submit a report to Ecology on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event, which triggered the additional compliance monitoring. This report must include a search of all pertinent and recent facility records, including:

- Operating records
- Monitoring results
- Inspection records
- Spill reports
- Weather records
- Production records
- Raw material purchases
- Pretreatment records, etc.

If the additional testing shows violation of the acute toxicity limit, the Permittee must submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to Ecology within 60 days after the sample date (WAC 173-205-100(2)).

F. Testing When There Is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee must:

- Conduct chronic toxicity testing on final effluent during May, August, November, and February in the last summer and in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.

- Submit the results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.

- Conduct chronic toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control. This series of dilutions must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 5.9 percent effluent.

- Compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.

- Perform chronic toxicity tests with all of the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Saltwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Topsmelt survival and growth	*Atherinops affinis*	EPA/600/R-95/136
Mysid shrimp survival and growth	*Mysidopsis bahia/ Americamysis bahia*	EPA-821-R-02-014

G. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data in electronic format for entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee must send the data to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.

2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.

3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.

4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in subsection C and Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.

5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in subsection C or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.

6. The Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.

7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the CCEC and the ACEC. The CCEC and the ACEC may either substitute for the effluent concentrations that are closest to them in the dilution series or be extra effluent concentrations. The CCEC equals 2.6 percent effluent. The ACEC equals 5.9 percent effluent.

8. All whole effluent toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

9. Reports of individual characterization or compliance test results must be submitted to Ecology within 60 days after each sample date.

10. The Chronic Toxicity Summary Report must be submitted to Ecology by **June 1, 2013**.

S11. OUTFALL EVALUATION

The Permittee must inspect the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser once during this permit cycle to document its integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, the Permittee must include such verification in the report. By **July 1, 2013**, and **every five years** thereafter, the Permittee must submit the inspection report to Ecology.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.

1. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.

   For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision making functions for the corporation, or (b) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.

3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Applications for permits for domestic wastewater facilities that are either owned or operated by, or under contract to, a public entity shall be submitted by the public entity.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.

2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall

operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2 above must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

> I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Permittee must allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

B. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

C. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.

D. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 40 CFR 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

1. Violation of any permit term or condition.

2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.

3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.

4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

5. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.

6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

7. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.

B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:

1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.

2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.

3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.

4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.

5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR part 122.62.

6. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.

7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.

C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:

1. When cause exists for termination for reasons listed in A1 through A7 of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.

2. When Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G8) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than 60 days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in: 1) the permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b); 2) a significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged; or 3) a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit must be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

A. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph (B) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

B. Automatic Transfers

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

1. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.

3. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G8. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G13. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof must be punished by a fine of up to $10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit will incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to $10,000 for every such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. UPSET

Definition – "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S3.E; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S4.C of this permit.

In any enforcement action the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G17. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit must, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is

for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Condition, punishment must be a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both.

G20. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

The Permittee must give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application or supplement thereto at least 180 days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, must be scheduled during noncritical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

G21. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to Ecology, such facts or information must be submitted promptly.

G22. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

G23. CONTRACT REVIEW

The Permittee must submit to Ecology any proposed contract for the operation of any wastewater treatment facility covered by this permit. The review is to insure consistency with chapters 90.46 and 90.48 RCW. In the event that Ecology does not comment within a 30-day period, the Permittee may assume consistency and proceed with the contract.